Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1865. NUMBER 21.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Speech of Gov. Bramlette in favor of the Constitutional Amendment.

PROPELLER ILLINOIS SUNK BY COLLISION.

Failure of the Alabama Protest Meeting.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF GENERAL MEADE TO THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan $2,531,000.

A VERDICT REACHED IN THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

More of the Horrors of the Andersonville Prison.

GRIERSON'S CAVALRY EXPEDITION—INTERESTING REPORTS.

Gold Closed at 188 5-8.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Illinois Troops on the Way to Chicago—Reputable Bonding Court Established—Postmaster Lane—The Lincoln Monument Association—Call to the Fund-Attempted Burglary.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

The Governor has been informed by telegraph that Clover's battery of light artillery left Nashville on the morning of the 28th inst., and is now at Chicago; also, that battery I, 1st Illinois artillery, left Cumberland, Md., on yesterday for the same point, to be mustered out. Both batteries will be accompanied by a detachment of the 1st Illinois cavalry, together with the 50th regiment, left at Nashville on account of sickness, for the purpose of being mustered out and discharged.

A brass field piece, on the way from Chicago to Springfield, was taken off the train at the junction of Lyon, to whom it belonged, was forcibly taken possession of by Col. Strong, Inspector General of the Mississippi Valley; Major Eliseus Lee, Quartermaster for the same department, London and Farnsworth, of the Virginia, and Major Hough, paymaster that there remain no absolutely necessary duties for the old and well officers who are unable to support. This work, though revolutionary in character, is necessary in order that the commissioners may have full and correct information from all quarters.

THE LABOR QUESTION AT CHICAGO.

The settlement of the labor relations of the freedmen is the first question which is presented for solution. It is undoubtedly the most immediate attention, for in many quarters the peace and prosperity of the following year depend, consequent upon the disorganizing state of society. One of the first difficulties with which they have to contend will be the unwillingness of the southern people to employ the freedmen at fair and liberal wages. They will cling to the ghost of the institution, and as a result of many years of servitude, will be slow to deal with their former chattles as the said plaintiff was owned by the Buffalo Pottery Company, and fully identified by Gen. Grierson, the bell ringer and caller, has arrived at Cairo. His cavalry are at Thrasburg, just returned from an expedition through portions of Alabama and Georgia. They have destroyed a large amount of property belonging to the rebel government, and represent that plenty of cotton is to be found there, and that the coming crop is an unusually large one.

Gen. Meade has issued his farewell order to the Army of the Potomac. It will be found in our telegraph news.

Subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty loan, yesterday, amounted to $2,531,000.

Gold closed in New York, last evening, at 188 5-8.

The dry goods merchants of New York inaugurated their Dry Goods Exchange yesterday. It will be conducted upon the plan of the Produce Exchange.

One hundred and seventy-two paroles will be issued this week, a larger number than has ever been issued before during the same time.

Gov. Bramlette addressed the citizens of Louisville, Ky., last evening, upon the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. He made a strong argument in favor of the measure and urged the necessity of immediate ratification of the measure in that State.

The President yesterday was too ill to receive visitors, but made an appointment to meet the South Carolina delegation to-day, at which time it is expected he will appoint a provisional Governor for that State.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens accompanied Mrs. Jeff. Davis on her travels, gives the weight of his testimony as to the vexed question of the preserving apparel. It is said that Jeff. appeared in a rather gorgeous array on Davis, herself, and was leading him out to the spring, when he was arrested by the soldiers.

The commissioners of the District of Columbia are making arrangements for a great celebration on the Fourth of July. Major General Hunter will be the orator, and Rev. John Pierpont the poet of the day.

The expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ending to-day are twelve hundred millions.

IRON AND STEEL.

We publish this morning a letter from E. B. Ward, Esq., of Detroit, one of the largest iron manufacturers, and one of the ablest advocates of the protective policy of the country, by reply to an article of ours on the subject of the existing duties on iron and steel. In that article we presented the following table, showing the rates of duty (internal and import) on the several manufactures of iron and steel, upon which Congress has imposed schedule bay:

	Duties.	
	Internal.	Import.
Pig iron, per ton	$	$
Bar iron,		
Rolled iron,		
Hammered iron,		
Nail rods,		
Hoop iron,		
Sheet iron,		
Boiler plate,		
Railroad bars,		
Anvils,		
Vices,		
Screws,		
Cast steel,		
Blister steel,		
Steel wire,		
Steel manufactures, not otherwise enumerated,		
Tacks, brads, and sprigs,		
Cast iron hollow ware,		
Cast iron, not otherwise enumerated,		
Wrought iron manufactures, not otherwise enumerated,		
Iron wire,		
Iron cables and chains,		
Anchors,		
Muskets and rifles,		
Pistols,		
Side arms,		
Cannon,		
Shot and shells,		
Gun carriages,		
Gun mountings,		
Small arms,		
Ordnance stores,		

*According to value.

Mr. Ward takes exception to this table as to nothing. He says that the duty on steel and on other things which enter into the manufacture of iron and steel, and which, he argues, should be imposed solely with a view to the protection afforded by the Government to the American manufacturer. He says that these various additional duties have increased the amount of protection afforded by the 35 per cent. ad valorem duty levied upon steel, to $6.76 per ton. One of the items, out of which this reduction is made, is the addition of 30 per cent. to the internal duty, which is levied upon the value of the article. The increase of the tax we find overlooked in preparing the above table, although it was specifically called to the attention of the correspondent of the Tribune at the time of the passage of the bill, declaring that the amount of the tax would be increased by the amount of tariff duties imposed by Congress during the same session. To this extent the table is incorrect; but by Mr. Ward's own showing, the internal duty of 30 per cent. is equal to 90 cts. per ton. Add this to the protection afforded by the tariff duty $1.50, and the protection afforded by the tariff duty $1.50, and the protection afforded by the tariff duty $1.50, and

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PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, TRI-WEEKLY AND SUNDAY.

OFFICE, NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

DAILY EDITION.

TRI-WEEKLY EDITION.

SUNDAY EDITION.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGENTS.

ADDRESS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1865

SOUTHERN STARVATION.

We estimate, from the most reliable data within our reach, the quantity of cotton in the so-called Confederacy to be one million two hundred thousand bales—certainly not more. Other estimates we know are much larger, but our calculation is based on what, we are told, is the statistics of the books kept by the cotton agents of the rebel government; and we have no doubt that we are correct. The value of this great staple at the present gold prices, at the place of shipment, (not since the commercial restrictions imposed by the Government, have any been taken off, it cannot be had,) is fully One Hundred and Twenty-five Millions of Dollars. In addition to this comfortable sum, there is in the rebel States an immense amount of naval stores—tar, pitch and turpentine—which is now worth what, God only knows. And again, as another addition to the means in hand that the South possesses, there are innumerable boxes, and hogsheads of tobacco, which at the market rates will amount to an immense durable sum. We reckon then that the available resources of the lately rebellious States in good cash (London currency, we could not have a hundred and seventy-five to two hundred millions of dollars, which, in addition to the growing crops of wheat, corn, tobacco, cotton, rice, peas, vegetables, peas, beans, and fruit—no inconsiderable item—is fully sufficient for the wants of the people for a year to come. We do not know how much the value of the plantation and the last year's crop to expend in sustaining life; but we are sure that, with such resources at their command, an equal number of people here in our own State would manage to exhibit astonishing comfort. Hence we look with distrust upon all the imperfect calls which come to us for contributions for the maintenance of the enemies of the war without the consent of those who go to the war without the consent of those who go to the war without the consent of those who go to

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1865.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The Hay Field and the Implements for its Use.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 31, 1865.

The hay crop is second to no other crop in the West, both for domestic use and shipping.

The lumber regions of the North, the mines of Lake Superior, the prairies of Illinois to the South and the cities that border the great Lakes are supplied mainly from the States drained by the Upper Mississippi, and among these Illinois takes the lead.

The whole prairie region is well adapted to the growth of the hay crop; even Egypt, that is so poor for many purposes, produces good crops of hay. This is due to the rains that come during March and April perfecting the crop, and to the summer drought, which is so favorable to pasturage.

A crop that is of such vast importance should have the best implements and the most careful attention, to secure it cheaply, and in the best manner. To do this we must not only look through the list of hay making machinery, but into the chemical structure of the grasses to enable us to cure them when cut, so as to have the hay of superior quality.

Over ripe grass will make poor hay at best while over-cured hay is worth the same result.

The time to cut is when the first seeds arise in the dough state, or yet so soft that they can be mashed between the fingers. If cut a few days beyond this time the stem of the grass becomes hard, the leaves lose their sugary juices, and the product is of a lighter color and less relished by cattle.

When cut at the right time and properly cured, the hay is of a bright green, the juices are retained in the tubular and make palatable food for cattle and stock. When cut too early, or when in bloom, the leaves are apt to fall off, and (bloom) gives the hay that dusty appearance that is so objectionable. Hay cut at the right time is of an orignity effects the lungs. This poison is becoming a subject of study in form of the powdery substance, and being light, floats in the air when the least agitated, filtering to the lungs of whoever breathes it, and is often a most pernicious effect.

It is then seen that the proper time to cut timothy grass, or red top, both being of the same family, must be carefully watched and attended to, if you would have the best, superior quality. Timothy is the grass more valued for cultivation, because it will stand the rains of autumn. Red top is sown on wet lands and clovers as a rotation, but clover is never valued as hay alone.

If grass, after cutting could be cured in the swath, it would be well to let it alone. But it is well known that all medicinal herbs when cured in the shade, are more valuable than cured in the sunshine, hence every care is taken in this respect. When cut before blossoming, the dew of the night will cause the grass will shrink largely in curing, and the product be much less than if cut at the time indicated.

We have now a large number of dreadnaught mowers, and if a man has but a few acres to mow task when all are to good; but even then, the cradle will pay better than any of the two machines we have mentioned. The two wheeled mowers are better than the one wheel, though the latter have chompressors to lay the grass in a swath, and on account of by those who have small meadows to cut. But those who have large fields to cut should purchase a combined mower and reaper, not even one with the so-called double gearing. This is a machine that will cut a large amount of grass, get a reaper and hire your neighbor's grain cradle, and you will find you have a large amount of grass and fast little grain, do the same thing, hire the grain cut. This is a machine that will cut a large amount of grass, never buy either reaper or mower however cheap, unless they have the capacity of cutly of extra piece to repair accidental breakdowns. It is no uncommon occurrence to see a farmer's harvest field idle for days owing to the distant shop, often a thousand miles, for a piece of iron or steel not on hand at the shop, but upon which the expert charges to double that sum, to be added to the damage of delay. Let farmers never do it, in such circumstances is dear at half price. Last year I had a mowing machine on sale, made, both machines made in the State of Illinois. They were a plain but cut of one-six inches, which was replaced in less than two hours; the other broke the protection from a casting, for which I paid twenty dollars to the agent, and the Chicago agent sent to the shop for it, and I had it in less than two hours. A little attention to this point will make it to the interest of manufacturers to have duplicate and other agricultural implements liable to break; to see that they agents have a full supply of such.

Another improvement of no small importance, is a sulky rake. This not only lessons the labor of raking, but the pitching of the hay is done with ease, as the hay is in condition for handling. The rake should be of sufficient strength to bunch the windrow, that is, to rake it together, rather than scatter it, so as to leave it in bunches or piles of a convenient size to pitch on to the wagon or to put into cocks as desired. Say that is thoroughly wilted, and time permit, it may be put into cocks at once, but it should not stand out in the night. A few cocks will be found very convenient.

While selecting a sulky rake, if you secure that will cut the grass, you will find that you have a rake sufficiently strong to rake your corn stalks next spring. We say this from experience, and we have used it for this kind of work, and the price of these rakes is low, as above.

Now, farmers, public notice is hereby given to all that we intend to have the best hay crop in the United States, where shall we find it? Why, right here, where summer showers and mighty dews spoil the hay, the Yankee is about to come on the hay field with reapers of various descriptions, and the sickle will be thrown aside. The valley of the Mississippi, the weather has had its effect on the hay, the following notices have been made, in relation to each of the States. The statements will show the relative value of the hay crop of the different States, and among these Illinois takes the lead.

The whole prairie region is well adapted to the growth of the hay crop; even Egypt, that is so poor for many purposes, produces good crops of hay. This is due to the rains that come during March and April perfecting the crop, and to the summer drought, which is so favorable to pasturage.

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A PETROLEUM BALLOON.

The United Service Petroleum and Mining Company.

CHALK'S SWINDLE EXPOSED.

Eminent Military Men Humbugged

Arrest of the Operators.

[From the New York Times, 8th.]

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. George D. Kellogg, of No. 30 Pine street, and Mr. Chalk, and other gentlemen of good standing, appeared before Justice Dodge, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and preferred charges against William D. Mann (late Chalk) Stratton, Jr., of No. 240 Broadway, alleging that by false pretenses they had obtained subscriptions to the amount of $65,000 for stock in the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company, New York; an institution which they described as having $500,000 in 100 000 shares of stock, and which was under the management of seven gentlemen whom they had induced to accept positions in the concern by promising them a handsome salary. When the money in payment for such shares, all of which, it is complained, is good, was obtained in the manner above described, the gentlemen whose names had been used in the capital stock of

Chicago Tribune.
FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1865.

THE CITY.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

The Commercial Bank Association of Chicago will hold its annual meeting at the Tremont House, on Monday, July 10, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. By order of the President. [See Card.]

Mr. Wm. Bross has called to order by William Duncan, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Chicago, July 29, 1865. [See Notice.]

The Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago will meet at the Tremont House, on Monday, July 10, at 10 o'clock a. m. [See Notice.]

The Board of Trustees of the Northwestern University will hold their regular meeting